

# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 31

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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Ban do Estreito da Vela. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to weather. Holy communion after morning service on Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

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Portuguese services: at 10:30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Sundays; at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday.—R. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Office, 19, Rua Sete de Setembro, and Hall, to 12 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Nº 15 Travessa da Barcha. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Pedro II, No. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 12:30 p.m.; afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office, 51, Rua das Arvores, 11 hours, from 12 to 3 p.m. Residence: Rua da Real Companhia No. 33, telephone 1356.

Dr. C. Feldhausen, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Cons. from 9 to 4 p.m. Praça General Osório No. 69, Rua Marquês de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1268. 6 m.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician, Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 143; hours from 2 to 3 p.m.

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Miscellaneous.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 2nd, 1892.

We do not doubt that the minister of agriculture is anxious to improve the facilities of the Central railway and to remove the obstacles which now exist to the transportation of merchandise to the interior. We do not doubt, also, that he appreciates the difficulties under which business men are struggling, and the heavy losses which are caused here and in the interior because of the delays in traffic on that important line. But, may we ask, does he fully appreciate how intolerable the burden has become? Does he recognize the fact that it will take but very little more to compel a suspension of this trade, which, in turn, will inevitably lead to insurrections everywhere? The situation is most critical. The merchants are becoming desperate and they can not stand much more. A few more such costly experiences as that of the 29th and they will close their doors. We can in a measure accommodate ourselves to high prices, but when a public service like that of the Central railway becomes so demoralized that it can not transport the merchandise offered, and so indifferent that it will not make an effort to relieve its customers from the heavy expenses of re-carriage and delays, then we have reached a point where human nature will not stand the strain. The minister has now reached a point where one of two things must be done—either to put the Central railway under a new administration, or prepare for trouble. Protest upon protest has been raised against the abominable management of that important line, but without avail. It is apparent to every one outside of his department that the present director is not equal to the task before him. It is known to every body that the service is demoralized, that the material is badly inspected and negligently handled, and that the property entrusted to its care is wantonly injured and plundered. A more shameless and irresponsible service can not be found in any part of the world. There is no care, no responsibility, no politeness, no remedy. The man who goes to an office of the Central railway no longer expects courtesy and intelligent attention; he is obliged to accept every indignity, humiliation, delay and exactation merely to meet his engagements with his customers up-country, and he is even prepared to beg as a favor what is elsewhere rendered as a business obligation. It is a shame and burning disgrace that such a state of things should exist, not only for the moment, but for a whole year. It is worse, even than this—it is an indication of hopeless apathy and demoralization, of irretrievable ruin for the whole country.

It must be confessed that the financial situation is daily growing worse. Exchange is slowly and steadily dropping, marking a corresponding depreciation in the value of the paper currency. It is idle to say that there is no reason for this fall in exchange; the fact exists and the effects are being felt from day to day in the increasing cost of living. One of the principal causes of this unfortunate situation is the depreciation in the currency. The enormous volume of paper in circulation, the confusion existing as to the issues and their security, and a deep-seated distrust in the government itself, are all contributing influences to this depreciation, and they are evils which can be removed only by time, wise legislation and conservative administration. Depreciated credit is an evil which can be not excused

by an executive decree, nor by a resolution of congress. It is a legitimate offspring of bad government and unsound financial policy, and only in the reversal of these causes can the remedy be found. Were the country quiet and prosperous, it is probable that the present volume of paper currency would not be found excessive, but in view of the manner of its issue and its rapid increase, it could not fail to undermine confidence and disturb values. Had the currency been issued through proper channels and for business purposes, its increase would have been slow and no one would have felt alarm. When we find, however, that it was supplied in large quantities to spurious banks engaged in extensive speculations and insane enterprises, issued against highly exaggerated values, and loaned upon worthless securities, it is impossible to prevent alarm and depreciation in values. It is clear, therefore, that our present situation springs from causes which undermine confidence and which can be removed only through wise counsel and conservative action. We can not restore this confidence by the protection of swindlers, nor by assisting rotten companies, nor by any financial makeshifts. The unsound banks which are at this moment threatening to collapse, must be closed up and the government must promptly assume responsibility for their issues. All the rotten companies must be liquidated, the volume of currency must be reduced and sound business methods must be resumed. To inspire further confidence the government must introduce economies and stop the waste and destruction which is now going on in the public service. Then too, steps must be taken to stop the political agitations going on in every part of the country. Let us have an end of military and federal interference in state governments, and let us have the military prohibited from meddling in civil affairs. This is not all the situation requires, but it will do for a beginning.

The controversy between Brazil and Italy over the assaults on two Italian vessels in the port of Santos may now be considered at an end. The minister of foreign affairs *ad interim* and the Italian chargé have gone down to Santos where the two flags are to be saluted and expressions of satisfaction exchanged. Now that the dispute is over and the irritation on both sides is at an end, we desire to offer a comment on one or two points connected with this unfortunate affair which ought not to be overlooked. In common with all the parties concerned, we are heartily glad that the incident has been settled amicably, and if the Italian government is satisfied with the amends offered—the dismissal of two or three customs guards and the salute of its flag—we certainly are. There are other phases of the question, however, which the Brazilians themselves ought not to consider settled—phases which affected the good reputation and prosperity of their country and which must be settled before they can expect any substantial progress. There is a tendency on the part of police officials, not only in Santos, but throughout the whole country, to exercise arbitrary authority against civilians. Not only have the foreigners suffered from their aggressive behavior, but the natives are enduring much that an Anglo-Saxon people would never submit to. In the case of foreigners, these aggressions may at any time lead to diplomatic reclamations and perhaps humiliating concessions from the government, but for the natives there is as yet no certain remedy. The courts are weak and unorganized and can not be depended upon to defend the personal rights of any citizens. It is essential, therefore, that the people should insist upon adequate measures for their own protection and for the maintenance of order. The police is a force created for the execution of the law and for the maintenance of order. It has no right to interpret the law for itself, nor to infringe upon the rights and privileges of the civilian. Except in cases of emergency, the police should never be permitted to enter a man's house, or place of business, without a judicial warrant. Had this principle been observed, the Santos police would not have dared to forcibly invade Italian vessels. In every respect the police authorities should be held strictly accountable for their acts, and the public should have legal recourse against them for damages in cases of trespass, assault, or false imprisonment. If laws are passed to this effect, and if adequate facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such offenders, there will

soon be observed a decided change in the attitude of the police toward the public. It should be understood that no official is superior to the law, and that infractions of the law or of personal rights are just as punishable when committed by an official as when committed by a private citizen. Had the authorities undertaken to punish the guards who were guilty of attacking Italian citizens, there would have been no São Paulo riots and no diplomatic controversy.

## THE BAZAAR.

It gives us sincere pleasure to say that the Bazaar held at the residence of R. S. Quayle, Esq., on the 26th ult., for the benefit of the Strangers' Hospital, was a gratifying success.

As a purely private undertaking, organized by a few ladies for their own pleasure and as their own personal contribution toward an object which is meeting so general a support here, the success of this bazaar is deserving of every compliment. The display was good, and the company with which the sales were effected—at fully remunerative prices, be it said—showed how fully the enterprise was appreciated. The young ladies in charge of the stalls were tastefully dressed as nurses, and made much work of their stock in trade. Not only because of the unexpectedly large result, but especially because of their initiating so agreeable and entertaining a recourse, Mrs. Quayle and her young lady assistants are entitled to the warmest commendation.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 27th July, 1892.

Dear Mr. Lamoureaux.—Would you kindly allow me space in your paper to offer, in the name of my wife and daughter, and her young friends, who organized the Bazaar held at our residence last night, our most sincere thanks to all our friends for their kind and generous support, which enabled us to realize the handsome sum of Rs. 40,495. This amount has been duly handed over to the treasurer of the Strangers' Hospital.

I remain,  
Yours faithfully,  
R. S. QUAYLE.From the *Livres et Journal of Commerce*.

St. — The enclosed is an extract from a letter received from a member of this society, who is trading on the Brazilian coast. It is of interest to some of your readers.—Yours, &c.,  
A. J. FINN.

Shipmaster's Society, London, July 2, 1892.

"Touching the state of things in Santos, you can not speak too strongly against ships fixing for that port. Although the yellow fever has almost disappeared with the cold weather, ships coming in will not get a berth at the railway wharf for more than a month, which will bring them into the next bad season, which is expected to be worse than the last through the extensive dredging operations which are going on, stirring up the mud and refuge of disease. I am sorry to say we have again to blame the English shippers for the São Paulo railway, who, after the experimental preparing to meet the coming season, I am afraid that the greater number of healths they may be lost in the course of young people who go to Santos every Sunday, and perhaps pass the plateau, and on Monday refuse to let their servants out here spend a part of their dividends towards taking proper measures to ensure his being saved.—Yours, &c.,  
A. M. MYERS.

Aracaju (Sergipe), June 5, 1892.

## THE AMERICAN STREAMERS.

Our readers here are already aware of the changes which have been made in the agencies of the United States & Brazil Mail Steamship Co. in this city and Santos. This step has been taken because of the rapid increase in the company's business during the past year. It has more than doubled its fleet and trebled the amount of cargo handled. The management considers, in view of this, that it will be better and more economical for it to establish its own agencies in Brazilian ports, and in extend its facilities for handling its increased business.

The company has therefore opened its own offices here and in Santos, and will provide them with every facility for its large and increasing passenger and freight traffic. The delays and consequent losses of the past year has led to the purchase of a large bulk at Santos, and another in this port, and a fleet of lighters will be provided for the quick loading of the steamer. It has also leased the Paquetá *Trieste* at Santos, comprising a flat and hull, two masted, and the Santos *Trieste* in this port with their facilities. With all these it is expected that the handling of cargo in both ports will be effected with no loss of time and at the minimum of expense.

We understand, also, that the president of the company, W. M. Evans, Esq., is studying other plans for the improvement of the service. For the present the agency in this city will be under the direction of Capt. E. C. Baker, the former popular commander of the *Finance* and *Vigilante*. In Santos the agency is directed by Mr. Stevenson, who is also well known to travellers by these means.

The legislature of Michoacan, Mexico, has passed a law exempting new manufacturing establishments from all local taxes for a period of ten years, provided the industry is of a kind before unrepresented in the state. If the industry be already in existence, the new establishment, provided it represent an investment of capital of at least \$10,000, shall enjoy exemption for fifteen years from the tax on city property. Agricultural and manufacturers are encouraged to improve their properties by the introduction of new machinery, new processes, etc., by the promise that their estates shall for fifteen years not be subject to higher valuation on account of the improvements introduced. A similar inducement is offered to the owners of houses to rebuild, embellish and enlarge them.—*Mexican Finances*.

From *The Times*, London, July 2nd.  
DISASTER AT SEA.

Part of the crew of the steamer *Delos*, of Middleborough, from Cardiff for La Plata, with gold, which was wrecked off Cape Bolívar, arrived at Plymouth on Thursday night, in the Pacific Company's steamer *Uganda*. On the afternoon of May 22, in clear weather, the *Delos* struck a sudden reef in which the Brazilian man-of-war *Sabre* had been wrecked the night before, with a loss of 123 lives. The *Delos* was cut off with her four compartments full of water, and the bulkheads giving way, she sank at her anchorage at midnight. The crew saved themselves in their own boat, and the second mate, John Rae, of Plymouth, gallantly rescued the five survivors of the *Sabre*, he and the crew of the lifeboat losing to such lives through the heavy surf. The cost of inquiry was held at Montevidéu, and, as the crew was arrested on the chart, Captain Noads was found in default, and his certificate suspended for three months.

—The Argentine executive wants legislative permission to loan \$500,000 to Mendoza for the purpose of completing the water works of that city.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Our Buenos Aires exchanges are noting a turn in the tide of immigration, which is a great point due to the largely increased arrivals from Brazil.

—The Montevideo journal *El Día* considers that the present state of affairs in Rio Grande must inevitably lead to the union of that state with Uruguay.

—The total receipts of the Montevideo custom-house for the six months ending June 30th last amounted to \$4,000,705, against \$4,735,954 in the same period of last year.

—The president of the directory of the Banco Nacional in Buenos Aires has demanded an important delegation to that establishment. An investigation is now in progress.

—The commercial classes of Buenos Aires are preparing a memorial to the Brazilian minister, asking that Brazil should reduce the duties on cereals and flour exported from Argentina.

—The Argentine Congress has passed an appropriation of £12,000 to redeem the statue of Gen. Vélez Sarsfield which has been held in an embargo in Italy. The total cost of the statue is £20,000.

—A Buenos Aires telegraph of the 30th says that influenza is again increasing in violence, owing to the bad weather and low temperature. Among the recent victims is Rev. Mr. Stockton, of the American church.

—The Rosario municipal council, according to a *Havas* telegram, has resolved to substitute kerosene for gas in public lighting, because of the bad financial situation there. This situation, however, did not prevent the council from subscribing \$10,000 towards the purchase of a new torpedo cruiser only a few days ago.

—The news from the *established* offices is astounding. Women now are the principal buyers of real estate in this market, and also the chief lenders of money on mortgage, and *cash or not*. It seems that the matrons of Buenos Aires refuse to deposit their money in any of the banks and prefer to buy house property; at least so say the *casa bonita*, who are the parties best informed on the subject.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—In view of a question about jurisdiction over the new colony near Marín Garcia between the Argentine and Uruguay governments, the dredging of the channel has been suspended. As the project is suspended, the work is no longer idle, the ministry of finance has engaged the colleagues of the interior to place the dredge in the Canal del Puerto, where it can be turned to good account until where its services are required.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.

## THE KEMMERICHE S.A.LADERO.

The *Buenos Aires Standard* of the 15th ult. gives the following interesting particulars of this important industrial establishment:—

The great Kemmeriche *sabadero* will make a fine display of exhibits at the Chicago exhibition, and it is to be hoped that all the *sabaderos* in the country will do likewise. It may interest our readers to know what the Kemmeriche factory turns out every year; the figures show the importance of this enterprise.

Extract of meat—from 200 to 300 tons.

Pepper—50 to 100 tons.

Baled beef—300,000 lbs., say 900 tons.

On tongues—110,000 tons.

Salted, pickled beef—300,000 tons.

Meat flour—300,000 lbs. of 50 kilos each.

Bacon—100 tons.

Bone-meat—2,000 tons.

Liver—1,000 tons; etc., etc.

The Kemmeriche Company owns the Santa Elena factory in Puerto Rico, and their estancia in Santa Fé, and other properties, with an aggregate area of 25 leagues, of land with 60,000 head of cattle; furthermore, the company have entered 55 leagues, own 5 steamships, 12 lighters and eighty different buildings. The following is the annual slaughter of the factory for several years past:—

	head.
1881	3,000
1882	1,400
1883	20,000
1884	25,000
1885	32,000
1886	34,000
1887	38,000
1888	42,000
1889	54,000
1890	53,000
1891	80,000
1892	110,000

The factory has appliances to slaughter up to 200,000 head per annum. The purchases of live stock represent \$1,000,000 gold yearly, and the yearly value of the company's exports is estimated at \$1,300,000 gold. The capital of the company is \$9,000,000.

—It is said that by the burning of the public library at San Juan, Argentina, all the manuscripts left by Santander were destroyed. The library lost 12,000 volumes by the fire, including 2,000 left to it by Santander.

—Some excitement was caused in the city yesterday afternoon by a telegram from Rivera stating that a band of *Brasilian* revolutionists had invaded Oriental territory in pursuit of their fellow countrymen and political enemies. We do not suppose the affair is very important.—*Montevideo Times*, July 29.

—The municipality has decided to give 10,000 dollars towards the funds for supplying the nation with a new topless boat in place of the *Rio Grande* which sank on the 8th ult. This is over and, and might help to pay something to the unfortunate creditors who lent the municipality money, little believing that they were to be cheated and swindled. It is a very bad business scandal, throwing money away in this needless manner, demanding the creditors.—*Montevideo News*, Río Grande, July 16.

—The contrabandists report of troubles on the Uruguayan frontier still continue. It has been said that the Brazilian military forces have invaded Uruguayan territory, and have committed outrages there of every description, even to the killing of people. This is denied, and it is added that the Uruguayan frontier guards have been provoking the Brazilians. It is clear, from all this, that much bad feeling has arisen, and that petty conflicts have taken place. If both governments would unite to punish the officers and soldiers who have been provoking these quarrels, the whole difficulty would soon be settled.

—The revelations being made in the *Buenos Aires* papers concerning the loss of the *Rio Grande* do not restrain to the eight of the Argentine navy. There appears to have been more hysteria than discipline or real courage on board when the catastrophe occurred. We quote the following from a B. A. correspondent.—"The *Acuñor* confirms the almost incredible statement of the *Diario* that some of the officers would have committed suicide but for the intervention of the captain. Still more astounding is the fact that our Argentine contemporaries appear to regard the loss by the officers of their coolness and self-possession in a moment of danger, and their despair which made them desire to die by their own hands rather than meet death, if once it must like brave men, as a proud of valor! In our humble opinion, this is a kind of valor which it is not desirable that the officers of a man-of-war should possess."—*Montevideo Times*.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

July 23.—*Senate*.—Senator Domingos Virente severely criticised the strike on board the *Ulysses* Brazilian steamer. The waiters, he says, given their shoddiness, cleanliness is not observed and the tableware is insufficient. On one occasion there were no napkins on the tables and there was one spoon for three passengers. Passengers were obliged to use the knives and forks by turns; while one was using the knife, another would make use of the corresponding fork, and they would afterwards reverse the pieces. Baggage is misplaced, changed and frequently stolen or lost. Not the slightest attention is paid to the complaints of passengers. He moved to ask the government for a copy of the contract with the company, with a view to introducing a bill for withdrawing the subsidy paid by the government.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—On motion of Deputy Alcides Mata the Chamber adjourned in token of respect for the memory of Deputy Correa Radella, who had died on previous day.

July 23.—*Senate*.—The special committee, to which had been referred the proposal of Dr. Oscar Nerval de Gómez and Carlos de Castro Pachero for organizing a bank of issue on a territorial basis, rejected a bill authorizing the government to charter the proposed bank. Senator Amaro Cavalcanti spoke on the Senate bill for the issue of bonds for aiding trade and industry. While not approving entirely of this bill, he said that something should be done in favor of the manufacturing industries of the country. Senator Ramiro Barcelos warmly opposed the measure, which he considers a discreditable paper money scheme. Rio de Janeiro, he said, is full of speculators entirely devoid of patriotism, whose sole programme seems to be to obtain money from the Treasury and whose greed for public money has been stimulated by the disastrous financial policy of ex-Minister Ray Barbosa. If this policy continues to prevail it will lead to the separation of the states, who will never consent to have their resources swallowed up by the parasites of Rio de Janeiro.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Baláro spoke in favor of re-establishing the legation at the Vatican. Deputy Glycerio spoke on the position of the S. Paulo Railroad Co. He is willing to grant what the company wishes, but he does not believe that they are worthy with a crew in each vessel of the theme of trade between the interior and the seacoast. He thinks the executive branch of the government should permit the Paulista, Mogiana and Sorocabana companies to extend their railways to Santos. Deputy Antônio Olivauro, from the committee on public works, concurred with the previous speaker. The army bill was voted in 2nd discussion and the navy bill in 2nd discussion. A message was received from the President asking for a deficiency appropriation of 5,471,205\$214 for the navy department.

July 25.—*Senate*.—Senator Ulysses Martins introduced a substitute bill for aiding trade and industry. Senator Chalidino do Amaral opposed both the original bill and the substitute.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill altering the system of organizing the budget was voted in 2nd discussion. The budget of the department of foreign affairs was also voted in 2nd discussion and the Chamber by a vote of 72 to 38 passed the amendment of Deputy Baláro providing that the legation at the Vatican should be in every respect equal to that at the Quirinal. The bill appropriating 250,000\$ for the purchase of a building in this city for the jury was voted in 1st discussion. There took place a personal debate between Deputies Erico Coelho

and Epitacio. The former accused the latter of using coarse language toward him and the latter retorted that the former had attempted to ridicule him. Deputy Fonseca Hermes spoke on the Santos custom-house, whose administration, he said, is far from being good. Smuggling there is common. He wished to know why the government retains in this city the inspector of customs at that port and places in charge of the custom-house there an officer of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house. He also inquired what had become of the gold collected by the Santos custom-house from November, 1880, to the end of 1890.

July 27.—*Senate*.—The committee on legislation reported favorably on the bill granting amnesty to the *Mato Grosso* revolutionists. The Senate rejected by a large majority the bill authorizing the issue of 100,000\$000 in bonds of 200\$00 to 500\$00 for the purpose of aiding trade and industry. The substitute offered by Senator Elysio Martins was also rejected. Senators Chalidino do Amaral, Rangel Peçanha, Cachalo e Campos and Ramiro Barcelos spoke against the bill authorizing the charter of a bank of issue on a territorial basis and Senator Elysio Martins in its favor.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Oliveira introduced a bill providing that factories importing machinery or their parts shall have the right to pay their substitutes in annual installments amounting to 1/3 of their cost. The bill also authorizes the organization of a school of railroads, rates in conformity with a sliding scale, and repeals Decree No. 164, of Jan. 1890, on joint-stock companies. The Chamber voted the substitute resolution offered by Deputy Glycerio in relation to the S. Paulo railway. The resolution thus voted sends the petition to the government in order that it may permit the company to double its track or build a narrow gauge line, permitting other companies to extend their roads to Santos without infringing on privileged territory. The part extending the time fixed for the exemption of the S. Paulo railway from expropriation will be subject to the approval of congress. The bill establishing custom-houses at São Paulo and Juiz de Fora was voted in 1st discussion; also the bill exempting from duty building materials and school furniture for the American college at Taubaté.

July 28.—*Senate*.—Senator Aristedes Lobo spoke in favor of the bill granting amnesty to the *Mato Grosso* revolutionists, which, he said, is equivalent to a decree of self-surrender of the army. He moved to refer the bill to the committee on the constitution and legislation. This motion, after a debate in which it was opposed by Senators Amaro Cavalcanti and Virgílio Damásio and defended by its author, was voted by the Senate. The bill authorizing the charter of a bank of issue on a territorial basis was rejected.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The budget of the department of the interior was voted in 2nd discussion. Deputy Melo Noroas described the irregularities in the service of the Ibyl Brazilian navigation company.

July 29.—*Senate*.—The Senate voted the amendment of the Chamber of Deputies to the bill regulating the pay of retired judges.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill regulating the police service of the Federal District was voted in 2nd discussion. Deputy Glycerio spoke in favor of the stamp tax on tobacco and Deputy Espírito Santo opposed it. This tax, said the latter, is nothing but a tax on industries and professions, which by the constitution belongs to the states. Deputy García Pires offered an amendment, signed by himself and others, to the resolution reported by the budget committee. This amendment changes the stamp tax into a *pro rata* charge for a license to sell tobacco. The committee on public works reported a bill authorizing the government to grant to Cál. Horácio Lima the right to build a railway from Angra dos Reis to Cruzeiro.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The new constitution of Maranhão was promulgated on the 28th ult.

—A Pará dispatch says that state will be fully represented at the Chicago exposition.

—The police force of Minas Geraes for the year 1893 is fixed at 1,800 men, divided into 16 companies.

—"Paraná de mandioca" was quoted at 205 a bushel, with an upward tendency, in Pará on the 28th ult.

—Heavy frosts have greatly damaged the crops in the municipal district of S. Gonçalo do Sapucaí, Minas Geraes.

—During the week ending July 23 there were shipped from the station of Oliveira 1,205 beeves for this market.

—The Pernambuco legislature is carefully considering a petition for \$8,000\$ for expenses connected with the Chicago exposition.

—A telegram of the 28th ult. from Pará says that large forests of India-rubber trees have been discovered on the rivers Marajó and Caruá.

—A Bahia telegram reports that the minister of war has ordered that the machine guns and battery wagons stationed there shall be deposited in Fort Brum. Perhaps the minister fears that some sudden revolution may get possession of the guns.

—Telegrams from Paraná report an attempt to depose the governor of that state on the night of the 26th ult. Drs. Engenho Westphalen, Menezes Doria and Cunha Brito, friends of Senator Góes Marques, are said to have been the leaders of the movement.

—The *Riachuelo* and *Sobradinho* *Encore*, with Admiral Custodio de Mello, acting minister of foreign affairs and Cav. Aldo Nobili, Italian chargé d'affaires, arrived at Santos on the morning of the 31st. The various committees were on board the *Riachuelo* where a banquet was given. Proceedings followed and in the evening the two officials went up to São Paulo where another manifestation occurred.

—Beef is selling at 1\$500 a kilo at Manáos. The new constitution of Parahyba do Norte was promulgated on the 20th ult.

—It is reported that Dr. Cerqueira Cesar is going to resign the office of vice-president of S. Paulo.

—On the night of the 22nd ult. a large whale was stranded at a place called Jango on the coast of Pernambuco.

—M. Campinas, on the 28th ult., Custoilo Soares da Silva, a wealthy merchant of Minas, was run over and killed by a street-car.

—The party commissioners to explore the Goyaz table-land for a suitable site for the future capital of Brazil, has left Uberaba for Meia Ponte.

—The *Páiz* correspondent telegraphed on the 20th ult. that rumors of the projected deposition of the governor of Pernambuco are still in circulation there.

—Maria do Carmo, who recently died in Bahia, is said to have been 122 years old. The number of these very old people is becoming just a little too large!

—The butchers at Victoria have raised the price of beef to 1\$000 per kilo. The municipal council has taken measures for supplying the people with beef at lower prices.

—The chief of police of S. Paulo has instructed the 3rd delegate to prosecute Fredeiro Frasco, editor of the Italian journal *Roma*, for incendiary articles published in his paper.

—The Santos correspondent of the *Páiz* says that the people of that city showed considerable enthusiasm at the reception of the official representatives of Brazil and Italy on the 31st ult.

—The acting governor of Rio Grande, Dr. Victorino Monteiro, denies the statements that his partisans are making reprisals on their enemies. He says that the "republicans" are incapable of such excesses.

—The proprietor of the Cacáo plantation in Camaragibe, Bahia, a Swiss named Gustav Leconte, was assassinated on the 25th ult. and two others, a Frenchman and a Swiss, have been threatened. Evidently Camaragibe is a dangerous place for foreigners!

—The Bahia legislature has adopted a judiciary bill which divides that state into 40 *comarcas* and 115 *termos*. Each *comarca* will have a *juez de justicia* (circuit judge), and each *termo* a *procurador*. In the capital there will be a court of *10 entradas*, composed of 7 judges and 6 substitutes.

—The people of Uberaba are complaining of the Rio post-office for not dispatching the mails regularly for that district and the state of Goyaz. Many other places might also complain of this neglect. The mail service has become most uncertain throughout the whole country.

—A Curitiba telegram of the 30th says that anonymous letters have been addressed to the chief of police and district judge threatening them with assassination in case they go on with the prosecution of the persons accused of conspiracy against the governor. The inquiry is continuing however.

—A telegram of the 29th ult. says that the police of S. Paulo have discovered a band of thieves whose ramifications extend to Rio de Janeiro, Juiz de Fora and Petrópolis. The discovery originated in an offer by some Poles to sell a lottery of articles at prices so low that the buyer suspected a crime and reported them to the police.

—In order that the people may know them, the chief of police of São Paulo has given instructions that the photographs of the thieves and robbers of that city shall be placed on exhibition in various localities. It is a good idea and will probably do more to drive these lawbreakers out of the place than its entire police force.

—On Sunday last the good people of Nieborow had the price of beef raised on them to 1\$000 a kilo. All things considered, however, it is not so dear after all, for it represents only about 350 reis gold. And when we may ask, were the good people of that city ever able to buy beef at such a price? Certainly not in 1889 when paper was equivalent to gold.

—Commandador José Francisco Soares, ex-subdirector of the post office in this city, committed suicide in S. Paulo on the 20th ult. at the hands of Dr. Lins de Vasconcelos. Near the corpse of the deceased was found the following declaration: Tired of life and without hope of improvement in my health, I resort to suicide, asking forgiveness of my family and of my friend Dr. Lins."

—Will some one tell us what it means? A São Paulo telegram to the *Páiz* on the 30th in noting the departure of various state officials for Santos to meet the acting minister of foreign affairs and the Italiian chargé, says that: "The population of that city remains calm. All the forces are held under arms. As the occasion is one of festivity, why should the calmness of the population be remarked upon, and why should the troops be held under arms?"

—The editor of the Italian journal *Roma*, published in São Paulo, denies the reports that he has been inciting his countrymen to make a manifestation against the official *festas* in honor of the accord between Brazil and Italy. He says that he has merely advised them to keep away and that the majority of the Italian colony there approves his course. He also denies that he has been cited to appear before the police on account of his articles, but merely to give information as to the authorship of certain anonymous placards.

—The *Estado de S. Paulo* says that complaints against the Italian journal *Roma* were recently made to the police of S. Paulo by a well-known Italian society of that city, which asserts that the editor of *Roma* is responsible for the occurrences of the 3rd ult. Our friends of the Italian colony should remember that a house divided against itself can not stand. However had the editor of the *Roma* lie, the informer has very little to gain by voluntarily denouncing him.

—The Pará deputies have adopted a bill imposing duties upon diverse articles imported from the United States for the protection of similar articles produced in that state. As a protective measure it is undoubtedly a fair offset to the policy of American protectionists, but in the true interests of this country it is a fatal mistake. If each state can impose protective duties for itself, there will be no end to the complications which must follow. We are glad to be able to say that the Pará senate has refused to adopt the measure.

—According to the *Páiz*, the president of the Santos municipal council, Dr. Pereira da Cunha, had declared himself a monarchist and had declined to promote a reception to Minister Castilho de Melo. He was therefore substituted by Dr. Sotero Costa, who at once assumed office. This announcement at once aroused Dr. Bernardino de Canjós, who telegraphed for particulars. Of course the news was denied in part, but it was explained that Dr. Pereira da Cunha's action was due to his being a *monarquista* of the imperial court, which prevented his presiding at an official reception.

## COFFEE NOTES

—There were 23,673 bags of coffee in the various stations of the Central railway on the 23rd ult.

—There were 41,462 bags of coffee in deposit at the various stations of the Central railway on the 31st ult.

—In Neuquén there are 28,000 acres planted with coffee, producing 14,000,000 pounds yearly, the bulk of which is exported to Europe.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 23rd ult. says that the injury to agriculture from frost thus far has been insignificant. The coffee plantations have not been touched, except at one or two points.

### COFFEE IN NORTH RORAIMA.

The *North Borneo Herald* of May 1st has the following notes on coffee cultivation in the new and but slightly known country:

Mr. J. J. Shand, a Ceylon planter, has been visiting North Borneo. The insight thus obtained of its soil and climate impressed Mr. Shand favourably and of the cultivation at Kudat by the Chinese Mr. Shand speaks with enthusiasm. "He considers the future of British North Borneo to lie in the development of coffee, cocoa and coconut plantations; and with regard to the crop on the coffee trees at Kudat he says he never saw blossoms set better nor young coffee looking more promising, and he looks upon Kudat as the Kandy of British North Borneo.

The Segudah river is well worth a visit at present from those interested in the agricultural prospects of the country. The Liberian coffee on the Trailing and Planting Company's estate at Loonggang is in excellent condition, the rows of handsome plants with their large dark glossy leaves and the branches weighed down with masses of fruit in every stage of development are very impressive. Alongside there is a plantation of Musa textiles, the Manila hemp plant, from which samples recently taken have been valued at a high price in Hongkong.

To encourage cultivation in these provinces over 110,000 coffee seedlings have been issued. As no person was sent there to instruct in mode of selection of seedlings and of seeds, it is regrettable that so many young plants should have been grown from seeds taken from inferior trees. It will probably discourage coffee growers.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The salaries of the employees of the Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia railway have been increased 30 per cent.

—The government has appointed Dr. Jorge Rademaker, Grunewald as traffic manager of the Central railway.

—The Gambá (maritime) station of the Central railway shipped 115,500 packages of freight for interior places during July, the weight of which was 8,248\$4 tons. The receipts of the station for the month amounted to 624,692\$480, of which 404,181\$560 from coffee, 217,227\$720 from merchandise and 3,285\$700 from diverse sources.

—A representation was made in the São Paulo legislature by Dr. Bueno de Andrade on the 27th ult. against the grant by the federal Congress of concessions to the Mogiana and Paulista railways for extensions to Santos. This action seems to be in part due to opposition to federal interference in a matter over which the state claims exclusive jurisdiction.

—The Central railway director has accepted the tender of Messrs. Haupt & Co. for an iron warehouse for the Gambá station for the reception of merchandise for the interior. Its dimensions will be 60x18 metres. Now let modern methods of handling merchandise be adopted and we shall see a decided improvement in the business of the Central railway.

—The Chilé de Engenharia commission is now hard at work on a new schedule of traffic rates for the Central railway and its connections. When the "doctores" get through, we shall probably be better off than we are now. Some day the government will learn, we hope, that a practical man will do more in that respect than all the civil engineers ever turned out by the Polytechnic.

—In regard to the occurrences at the Gambá station on the 29th, a mercantile firm writes to the *Páiz* of the 31st that they had begun to load carts to seal to the station at 1 o'clock in the morning, and that they had taken goods from trampolines preceding the platform for the same object, the cartmen sleeping in the stable. The carters came back at 9 o'clock at night, too late to be sent to the trampolines, and the cartmen had again to sleep on the carts. A few irregularities certainly can not excuse such a state of affairs.

—In a letter to the press on Saturday the minister of agriculture explains that the diagonal block at the Gamboa station on the 26th was due to an excess of freight and to an attempt on the part of some shippers to ship packages to other destinations than those designated by covering the addresses. The traffic manager of the railway adds to this that 10,113 packages weighing 665 tons had been received which was greatly in excess of any previous shipment to the same destination. We can not see, however, that these explanations afford any excuse for the disgraceful action of that day. A great railway ought to be prepared to receive all the freight offered.

—On the 28th and 29th ult., the papers of this city published a notice signed by the chief of traffic of the Central railway stating that on the latter of these days the intermediate station of the road would receive merchandise for the stations beyond Vargem Allegre. It is estimated that between 1,500 and 2,000 cart-loads of merchandise were sent to the station. These carts, after being kept waiting all day, were obliged to return in the evening without having unloaded, the agent having declined to receive the merchandise on the ground that there was no room for it at the station. This piece of bad management cost the owners of the merchandise 50,000\$ in cart-hire alone.

#### THE RIO CLARO RAILWAY.

We must congratulate the debarre-holders of this railway upon the success they have achieved. Naturally enough, they refused to exchange their valuations for the proportion of Paulista bonds allotted them, and this placed the directors in a dilemma. Unless the repulsive majority was obtained, they had no power to coerce the debarre-holders, while if consent were not obtained they might easily be accountable for any loss in the future should the Paulista bonds be distributed. Accordingly, they have very wisely surrendered, and in a circular issued last Saturday announce that the whole £2,750,000 of Paulista bonds will be retained, the revenue from which will be distributed among the various sections of Rio Claro share and debarre-holders. This is in every way a satisfactory result, and Rio Claro debarre-holders now possess a lien upon £2,750,000 of bonds secured upon the combined Paulista and Rio Claro systems. It improves their security to a great extent, in place of depreciating it as the former arrangement would have involved. Under these circumstances it is churlish to speak of the £25,000 in cash, which is to be distributed among the board and the officers. The company has effected a very good bargain, and shareholders and bondholders should not grudge the *honorarium* which has in truth been exceedingly well earned.—*Money*, London, July 9.

#### LOCAL NOTES

—Gen. Deoloro was taken dangerously ill on the 26th ult.

—The Chilean Congress is also considering a project for extending public aid to industries.

—The municipal council has decided to order the closing of groceries on Sundays at 2 o'clock p.m.

—The Minas and Rio railway has offered free transportation for objects destined for the Chicago exposition.

—A nephew of the minister of finance left for London on the 28th ult., for the purpose of continuing his studies in mechanical engineering.

—The chief of staff of the navy, the inspector of the navy-yard, the commander of the 1st naval division and their staffs visited the English squadron on the 26th ult.

—The season of Italian Opera was opened on Saturday night with the *Hagenwesen* before a crowded house. There were no signs of a financial crisis anywhere in the neighborhood.

—The chief of police has issued an order to various sub-delegados recommending the strict enforcement of the by-laws against obstructing the tram-lines in the city by loaded carts.

—It is more than hinted by one of our Buenos Aires exchanges that the latest society fad, the skirt dance, has found admittance into fashionable circles there. In other words, the high kick has now reached the "upper ten."

—We see by our Platine exchanges that Rear Admiral Benson has been assigned to command the South Atlantic squadron of the United States navy, and that he will have one of the new cruisers, the *Newark*, for his flagship.

—Capt. Santos Lara, ex-commander of the gunboat *Marajo*, arrived under arrest from Rio Grande do Sul on the 26th ult. He is confined in the fortress of Villegagnon, awaiting the decision of the court of inquiry which is investigating his conduct.

—The Mint has just inaugurated two more furnaces for the purpose of increasing the output of nickel and bronze coins. It is evident that a very large quantity of nickel can safely be put into circulation, as these coins are reported scarce in every direction.

—Let the *Faix* be consigned! An international exposition now costs more than it is worth. No matter if the exposition of 1900 does go to Paris, Rio can do without it and save her money. A hundred years hence we shall care very little for such vain displays.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias*, of the 30th ult., says that Dr. Domingos de Figueira, editor of that paper and one of the political prisoners confined at the fortress of S. João, is dangerously ill. On the following day the government authorized his removal for treatment.

—One of the reasons ascribed for the "slump" in the exchange market on the 26th, was that a bank manager had gone to S. Paulo to take into himself a wife. The willful extravagance of such an act was quite enough to drive down the value of our poor suffering *mil reis*.

—Lau-chimneys at 2\$000 each! How is that pour Brazil! The poor man will probably soon have to return to the protected tallow candle!

—The director-general of the postoffice has organized a letter carrier service for Nietherly in connection with that of this capital. It went into effect yesterday.

—Speakeyres and phibuckets, wearing good clothes and looking like respectable citizens, are now as common and numerous as "dusties." Keep a sharp lookout for them!

—The German ship *Luzon*, bound from Newcastle for San Francisco with a cargo of coal, entered this port on the 30th with cargo on fire. The fire, which was discovered on the 26th, was promptly extinguished and the ship proceeded on her voyage.

—What is the use of wasting time in criticising the wretched service on the Lloyd Brasileiro steamers? We are inclined to believe that the worse a service is, the more sense it is from interference. In proof of this we refer to Santos, to the Central railway and to this municipality.

—We take much pleasure in noting the appointment of Mr. F. H. Chalk, of Messrs. Chalk and Coonal, shipping agents at Santos, as Lloyd's agent for the district comprising the coasts of São Paulo and Paraná. The appointment is an excellent one and will, we are sure, give general satisfaction.

—The ironclad *Rochedo* and Italian gunboat *Sekatuna Lenor*, with Minister Castilho de Melo (acting minister of foreign affairs), and Cav. Alib Nobili, the Italian chargé d'affaires, left for Santos on the morning of the 30th, where the formalities of saluting the Brazilian and Italian flags are to be executed. Various salutes were given on their departure.

—A letter from Julio Santiago, treasurer of the Banco do Crédito Popular, was delivered to the police yesterday, in which he declares his intention of committing suicide because he could not return 12,000\$ which he had taken from the bank to pay a bill which he had endorsed for a friend. A search was made for the missing man but up to midnight no trace had been discovered.

—The *Faix* of Sunday says that during the preceding five nights the 3rd delegate of police had effected the capture of 70 vagabonds and thieves in some of the suburban districts of the city. We are glad to see that an attempt is being made to bring the hordes of criminals, which infest this city, under some restraint. Now let the S. Paulo plan at posting their photographs in public places be tried.

—The permanent treaty of reciprocity between Spain and the United States went into effect on the 1st ult. Among its many provisions, some of which are a little peculiar, in say the least, we note that while banks and pamphlets, bound and unbound, are admitted into Cuba free, printing paper is allowed only a reduction of 25 per cent. The Cuban printing offices were certainly not considered in this provision.

—The minister of agriculture has refused to accept the statement of the president and secretary, treasurer of the United States & Brazil SS, Co, as to the cost of the *Sugawara* and *Pigashuri*, and has marked one year for the presentation of documents. What the government wants this information for we can not understand, but it is quite in harmony with a policy which ignores matters of real importance and keeps up a constant clamor over trivialities.

—Among the arrivals on the steamer *Federación*, from New York, on the 29th ult., was Mr. John E. Hill, instructor in the college of civil engineering at Cornell University, and Mr. H. E. Williams, graduate of the Leland Stanford University. The former comes to make the preliminary studies for the sanitary improvements projected at Santos and other towns by the state of São Paulo, and the latter as a topographical engineer for the geological and geographical survey of that state under the direction of Prof. Derby.

—It is worthy of note that the engineers who have asked the S. Paulo legislature for an authorization to construct a canal between Santos and S. Paulo, came down and presented their plans to the S. Paulo congressional delegation on Saturday last. They appear to have demonstrated the feasibility of the scheme to the satisfaction of all. The canal will be 50 kilometres long, or 28 miles shorter than the S. Paulo railway, which is of course an important consideration. It remains to be added that the canal must attain an elevation of about 2500 feet in this 50 kilometres, but this is only a trifle.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 28th has it that Lord Devonshire has been "conquered" by the Queen with the order of the Garter and Mr. Chamberlain with the order of the Bath. We trust that the two unfortunate gentlemen will hear these penalties with becoming fortitude. The great majority of us are permitted to escape these punishments, especially that of the Garter, but we are none the less inclined to offer our heartfelt sympathy to those less favored by fortune. If Devonshire and Chamberlain submit to the Garter, and Chamberlain to the Bath, they should content themselves with the thought that others have suffered the Knout and the Bowstring for offences perhaps even less deserving of punishment than theirs.

—There were six candidates for the election on Sunday to fill the vacancy caused by the translation of Aristides from the Chamber to the Senate, of which three were physicians, two lawyers and one professor. Although there are 28,721 registered voters in the city, only 2,868 votes were cast, of which the official candidate, Dr. Vicente de Souza, director of the *Diário Oficial*, received 1,447. The indefatigable microbe hunter, Dr. Domingos Freire received 481 votes. At 62 voting places there was no election. In the Lagoa district of Botafogo, with 1,694 registered voters, not a vote was cast. An examination of the table shows that voting was highest where the largest number of public employees is to be found, and that they somehow favored the official candidate.

—On the 24th ult., a wounded man named Bitteman was admitted to the Misericórdia hospital by means of an order from the sub-delegado in the 1st Regimento Novo district, who declared that he had been stabbed by a man named Agostinho Pereira Lima. On the 30th Bitteman died, and then upon the court of police ordered an inquest. Of course Lima had not been captured.

#### FIRM CHANGES.

—We are requested to state that the notice of the *outgoing* of the firm of Rocha, Aspíndio & Co., of this city, which recently appeared in the *South American Journal*, is incorrect. The firm has gone into liquidation because one of its partners, Conde de Leopoldina, has been declared bankrupt, but this will not affect the standing of the firm and the continuance of the business.

#### FINANCIAL NOTES

—On the 13th ult., sovereigns were quoted at 2\$10 at Pará.

—The budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies is to be studying a plan for the organization of the Banco da República.

—In the month of June the receipts of the Peruvian custom-house were 1,022,365\$00 against 945,085\$140 in the corresponding month of 1891. —"Exchange," says the *Gazeta de Notícias*, of the 27th, "is at 10 and will fall to 7 or 8. In a short time in factory will be able to buy coal for operating its machinery."

—Rumors are plenty of banks in difficulties. But the banks in Rio of the "old cat" description our "man" and their shareholders, and the public have pledged their shares, and—what is in store?

—Law No. 65, of the 21st ult., authorizes the President to pay the sum of 408,622\$821 to Antônio Alcântara Pimenta, Comptroller for supplies furnished to the troops who marched from the state to Matto Grosso.

—A Bahia telegram of the 20th announces that a new insurance company, called the "Regimento," with a capital of 6,000,000\$, is about to be launched in this city. Bahia must be in a much better financial condition than Rio.

—The Vice-President has addressed a special message to Congress asking for an appropriation of 773,265\$60 for the acquisition of material for the extension of the Santos railway, Conde, to the town of Ipira. The material is estimated to cost £1,000.

—The first balance sheet of the "Bank Military and the Annexed Classes" is not likely to impress shareholders. We presume the incorporated name "military" for they "annexed" 10,000\$ of the nominal capital of 1,000,000\$ at the commencement.

—If the Banco do Crédito Popular has lost all its funds it is but fit, does it expect to improve its condition by absorbing an equally impure institution such as the Banco Hipotecário Nacional? If in nothing we add nothing, the result will still be nothing.

—By a resolution of the shareholders, the capital of the Figueiro and Pasterl company — May 20 — was reduced from 60,000,000\$ nominal to 18,000,000\$ effective. Nothing is mentioned as to whether the incorporators retained their commissions in like ratio.

—It is stated that the Banco do Brazil declines to act as *synic* in the liquidation of the Banco Territorial e Mercantil de Minas. It is apparently too complicated a business. The immediate arrest and imprisonment of the swindlers who have wrecked this bank is assuredly the first thing in order.

—It would be interesting to know why so much protection is extended to the men who have ruined the companies under their direction and have promoted so much swindling in this city. Is there no protection for shareholders, depositors and creditors of the banks and companies so mercilessly plundered?

—The revenue receipts of the state of Pará in 1891 amounted to 5,938,154\$818 and the expenditures to 5,773,041\$994. For the current year the estimates were 5,442,988\$000 receipts and 5,656,88\$237 expenditures. It is now calculated that the revenue will largely exceed the estimates. The debt of the state now amounts to 6,739,408\$, the greater part of which was contracted with the Banco Lavoura e Comércio.

—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Banco do Crédito Popular do Brasil on the 27th ult., it was decided to ask for permission from the government to change its gold issue to an issue on bonds, and to absorb the Banco Hipotecário Nacional. At this meeting the directors stated that the bank owned 23,748,366\$780 in the Banco da República and £1,300,000 in the Treasury and that the issue of the gold, amounting to 27,612,400\$, had been employed in transactions secured by paper, now largely depreciated, of companies which are mostly insolvent, so that the bank longer has resources for the payment of its heavy indebtedness.

—It is interesting to note that one of the opponents of the International American Bank in the United States Congress believes that should one of its branches fail—say in Uruguay or Peru—"it might spread loss and panic over the entire western hemisphere." Mr. Dickeson, of Kentucky, evidently thinks that this bank is destined to do an immense business, and that the commerce of this big western hemisphere is a mighty tender plant. If he will only come down here we will show him banks and companies failing for tens of millions without raising a ripple, and in Uruguay and Argentina they can show him the remains of foreign banks, having branches in various places, which failed for very considerable sums and hurt only a very small part of the hemisphere. As for the banks becoming political factors in South America, it very much depends on who is selected to manage them. If they are to be roosting places for obdurate politicians, then all kinds of evil may be anticipated.

#### COMMERCIAL

*Rio de Janeiro*, August 1st, 1892.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000, gold) 27 d.	do 100 do in U. S. 25
do 100 do in U. S. 25 do in Brazil 1\$00	25 100
Value of £1.00 (1\$00) per £1.00 sterl. in Brazil	1\$00
Value of £1.00 (1\$00) per £1.00 sterling	1\$00

#### EXCHANGE.

July 26.—The banks opened at 10½ on London, but with their usual short delay in reporting, no report was made. No other notable transaction is reported except at the official rate. No rates were afterwards posted, but business was doing in head offices, and on banks, at 10½, and in the market on banks, with reposed paper, at 10½ to 11. The market was very quiet, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

July 27.—The banks opened at 10½ on London, but with their usual short delay in reporting, no report was made by the Banco Pátria. Rio was the same. The market was doing during the day, and at a time commercial sterling was doing in London, but the market was not doing, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

July 28.—"Exchange," says the *Gazeta de Notícias*, of the 27th, "is at 10 and will fall to 7 or 8. In a short time in factory will be able to buy coal for operating its machinery."

—Rumors are plenty of banks in difficulties. But the banks in Rio of the "old cat" description our "man" and their shareholders, and the public have pledged their shares, and—what is in store?

—Law No. 65, of the 21st ult., authorizes the President to pay the sum of 408,622\$821 to Antônio Alcântara Pimenta, Comptroller for supplies furnished to the troops who marched from the state to Matto Grosso.

July 29.—The banks opened at 10½ on London, but with their usual short delay in reporting, no report was made by the Banco Pátria. Rio was the same. The market was doing during the day, and at a time commercial sterling was doing in London, but the market was not doing, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

July 30.—The market was quiet, steady, but rather quiet. The London and Brazilian Bank sold out and the other banks, at 10½, and the market was doing in the morning, and on banks, at 10½, and in the market on banks, with reposed paper, at 10½ to 11. The market was not doing, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

July 31.—The market was quiet, steady, but rather quiet. The London and Brazilian Bank sold out and the other banks, at 10½, and the market was doing in the morning, and on banks, at 10½, and in the market on banks, with reposed paper, at 10½ to 11. The market was not doing, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

Aug. 1.—The market was quiet, steady, but rather quiet. The London and Brazilian Bank sold out and the other banks, at 10½, and the market was doing in the morning, and on banks, at 10½, and in the market on banks, with reposed paper, at 10½ to 11. The market was not doing, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

Aug. 2.—The market was quiet, steady, but rather quiet. The London and Brazilian Bank sold out and the other banks, at 10½, and the market was doing in the morning, and on banks, at 10½, and in the market on banks, with reposed paper, at 10½ to 11. The market was not doing, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

Aug. 3.—The market was quiet, steady, but rather quiet. The London and Brazilian Bank sold out and the other banks, at 10½, and the market was doing in the morning, and on banks, at 10½, and in the market on banks, with reposed paper, at 10½ to 11. The market was not doing, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

Aug. 4.—The market was quiet, steady, but rather quiet. The London and Brazilian Bank sold out and the other banks, at 10½, and the market was doing in the morning, and on banks, at 10½, and in the market on banks, with reposed paper, at 10½ to 11. The market was not doing, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

Aug. 5.—The market was quiet, steady, but rather quiet. The London and Brazilian Bank sold out and the other banks, at 10½, and the market was doing in the morning, and on banks, at 10½, and in the market on banks, with reposed paper, at 10½ to 11. The market was not doing, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

Aug. 6.—The market was quiet, steady, but rather quiet. The London and Brazilian Bank sold out and the other banks, at 10½, and the market was doing in the morning, and on banks, at 10½, and in the market on banks, with reposed paper, at 10½ to 11. The market was not doing, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

Aug. 7.—The market was quiet, steady, but rather quiet. The London and Brazilian Bank sold out and the other banks, at 10½, and the market was doing in the morning, and on banks, at 10½, and in the market on banks, with reposed paper, at 10½ to 11. The market was not doing, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

Aug. 8.—The market was quiet, steady, but rather quiet. The London and Brazilian Bank sold out and the other banks, at 10½, and the market was doing in the morning, and on banks, at 10½, and in the market on banks, with reposed paper, at 10½ to 11. The market was not doing, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

Aug. 9.—The market was quiet, steady, but rather quiet. The London and Brazilian Bank sold out and the other banks, at 10½, and the market was doing in the morning, and on banks, at 10½, and in the market on banks, with reposed paper, at 10½ to 11. The market was not doing, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

Aug. 10.—The market was quiet, steady, but rather quiet. The London and Brazilian Bank sold out and the other banks, at 10½, and the market was doing in the morning, and on banks, at 10½, and in the market on banks, with reposed paper, at 10½ to 11. The market was not doing, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

Aug. 11.—The market was quiet, steady, but rather quiet. The London and Brazilian Bank sold out and the other banks, at 10½, and the market was doing in the morning, and on banks, at 10½, and in the market on banks, with reposed paper, at 10½ to 11. The market was not doing, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

Aug. 12.—The market was quiet, steady, but rather quiet. The London and Brazilian Bank sold out and the other banks, at 10½, and the market was doing in the morning, and on banks, at 10½, and in the market on banks, with reposed paper, at 10½ to 11. The market was not doing, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

Aug. 13.—The market was quiet, steady, but rather quiet. The London and Brazilian Bank sold out and the other banks, at 10½, and the market was doing in the morning, and on banks, at 10½, and in the market on banks, with reposed paper, at 10½ to 11. The market was not doing, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

Aug. 14.—The market was quiet, steady, but rather quiet. The London and Brazilian Bank sold out and the other banks, at 10½, and the market was doing in the morning, and on banks, at 10½, and in the market on banks, with reposed paper, at 10½ to 11. The market was not doing, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

Aug. 15.—The market was quiet, steady, but rather quiet. The London and Brazilian Bank sold out and the other banks, at 10½, and the market was doing in the morning, and on banks, at 10½, and in the market on banks, with reposed paper, at 10½ to 11. The market was not doing, and the banks were not much doing, but the market was very quiet.

#### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

July 25

1 Apolice, 55 ... 1,000 20 S. Paulo, 100

do 100 ... 1,029 50 do, 100

7 do 100 ... 1,034

100 Brazil, 28 ... 145 100 Lavoura Com., 84

7 do 145 ... 149 100 Pátria e Rio, 42

200 S. Paulo, 38 ... 365 100 Republica, 97

8 Apolice, 55 ... 1,000 400 S. Paulo, 72

9 do 100 ... 1,002 50 do, 100

50 do 100 ... 1,023 50 do, 100

July 28.  
1000 Sovereigns ..... 100 do ..... 100  
1000 do ..... 100 do ..... 100  
20 Apolices, 45 ..... 100 do ..... 100  
  
Bank

1000 British ..... 100 Republic ..... 90  
500 American ..... 100 do ..... 100  
500 Brazil ..... 100 do ..... 100  
500 Republic ..... 100 do ..... 100  
500 British ..... 100 do ..... 100  
  
Railways and Tramways.

1000 V. P. S. ..... 100 V. P. ..... 100  
500 S. Cl. ..... 100 S. Cl. ..... 100  
  
Miscellaneous

1000 V. P. ..... 1000 Obras ..... 100  
1000 do ..... 1000 do ..... 100  
500 Gold ..... 1000 do ..... 1000  
500 Republic ..... 1000 do ..... 1000  
400000 do ..... 1000 do ..... 1000  
  
Bank

1000 Brazil ..... 250 Brazil ..... 144  
1000 do ..... 1000 do ..... 146  
500 do ..... 1000 do ..... 147  
500 Commercial ..... 1000 do ..... 87  
500000 do ..... 1000 do ..... 100  
  
Miscellaneous

900 V. P. S. ..... 900000 Melli. no Brazil ..... 36  
1000 do ..... 1000 do ..... 36  
500 Commercial ..... 1000 do ..... 36  
400000 do ..... 1000 do ..... 36  
  
Bank

1000 Brazil ..... 1000 Republic ..... 87  
1000 do ..... 1000 do ..... 88  
500 Commercial ..... 1000 do ..... 88  
400000 do ..... 1000 do ..... 89  
  
Railways and Tramways.

2000 S. Paulo ..... 7000 V. P. S. ..... 10  
500 Cl. ..... 1000 do ..... 1000  
500000 do ..... 1000 do ..... 1000  
  
Miscellaneous

1000 Melli. no Brazil ..... 43  
600 do ..... 43  
  
MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, August 1st, 1892.

#### EXPORTS.

**Coffee.**—There has been a moderate, daily business done, with sales for the week about 1000 bags. The very extreme of holders, influenced by the steady declining exchange, restricted sales, for there is certainly a manifest desire in the part of exporters to do business. On the part of brokers advanced quotations by 200 per arroba, and the market closed him on Saturday at the advance. For the week there is a loss of 1000 bags. The part of brokers reported to entry by the railway. What this means we confess we do not know, but at this season of the year it is very disheartening, and affords but scanty comfort to such as supposed the experience of last year would be. It is upon the management of the Central railway. It is satisfactory to note, however, that early commences to arrive at the stations, and unless it be permitted to not at these, must sooner or later reach the Rio market. An improvement in receipts has been seen at Santos, but the traffic service on the S. Paulo railroads is also very far from what it should be, and the emigration of laborers from that state causes some perplexion.

The shipments up to last report have been:

1000 bags to the United States  
2000 bags to Europe  
1000 bags to Brazil  
1000 bags to the West Coast

500 bags to the Coastwise.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States. .... 1000 bags.

July 1.—Barbadoes, Amer. West Indies ..... 1000 bags.

No. 2 Steam. B. S. Santos ..... 1000 bags.

July 2.—Brazil. .... 775 bags.

Marseille ..... 750 bags.

July 3.—Lond. & Br. S. Paulo ..... 2000 bags.

Antwerp ..... 1000 bags.

Hove Fr. S. ..... 1000 bags.

Hove Fr. S. ..... 1000 bags.

July 4.—Tiv. D. P. U. S. Co. ..... 1000 bags.

1000 do ..... 1000 bags.

## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

July 30th, 1892.

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**GOVERNMENT BONDS**

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GOVERNMENT BONDS.						
Present Amount	Interest Payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
264,935,400\$	Jan.—July	5	Apolices	200\$—1,100\$	1,000,000\$	1,000,000—1,100,000
	Quarterly	5	do gold..	200—1,100	1,000	1,000—1,100
21,9,600	Jan.—July	4	do .....	1,000\$		
15,470,540	Apr.—Oct.	4	Gold Loan 1863	1,000	1,200 000	1,180 000—1,210 000
18,539,500	Jan.—July	4 1/2	do .....	1,000	1,800 000	1,750 000—1,850 000
8,959,800	Jan.—July	4 1/2	do .....	100\$—1000	1,100	1,100—1,150
			State of Rio de Janeiro	100\$—1000	1,150	1,150—1,150

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## DEBENTURES

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<i>Present amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
1,300,000\$	May—Nov.	8	RAILWAYS.			
1,500,000	do	8	Bragantina.....	200\$	166\$	—
2,250,000	do	8	Campos and Carangola .....	200	195	—
1,133,200	do	8	Gele. do Brasil.....	11.5	3 500	— 4 000
15,167,200	Jan.—July	6½	Juiz de Fora and Minas.....	200	4	— 4 000
15,093,610	Apr.—Oct.	6½	Leopoldina.....	200	11.6	— 102 000
15,093,610	do	5—6	do gold .....	50	600	—
229,900	Jan.—July	5	do gold .....	50	17	17 000 — 17 500
5,000,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	Maricá.....	100	86	—
51,125,000	Jan.—July	7	Oeste de Minas.....	200	200	—
51,125,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Sapucay.....	200	61	— 68 000
137,100	do	7	S. Isidro de Rio Preta .....	200	192	—
6,579,800	Mar.—Sept.	6	do gold .....	50	440	—
177,450	Apr.—Oct.	6	Sociedade.....	200	73	— 75 000
650,000	Jan.—July	7	Umao Vilacucu.....	200	700	700 000 —
787,500	Jan.—July	5	TRANSPORTS.			
426,533	do	6	Cant. e Viação Fluminense .....	50	90	—
783,100	do	7	Cario-Uruguai.....	50	490	—
240,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	do .....	100	105	105
234,200	Jan.—July	6½	Fernandina.....	200	198	—
1,377,300	May—Nov.	8	Vila Isabel .....	200	—	
228,000,000	Jan.—Des.	8	Ferry .....	100	100	100
784,000	Apr.—Oct.	8½	Lloyd Brasileiro .....	200	198	—
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES			
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	Pitanga .....	200	180	180
1,965,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Quissamã .....	200	180	180
4,800,000	May—Nov.	7	do .....	200	195	195
1,158,000	do	7	do .....	200	70	70
3,000,000	May—New.	7	Brazil Industrial .....	200	200	200
514,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Cubatão .....	200	200	200
600,000	do	7	Coifacar Industrial .....	200	200	200
1,670,000	Jan.—July	6	Indústria Míneria .....	200	192	192
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Petrópolis .....	200	—	
3,000,000	Jan.—July	7	do .....	200	190	190
308,000	do	7	Progr. Industrial do Brasil .....	200	200	200
2,500,000	Jan.—July	7	Risk .....	200	195	195
350,000	May—Nov.	6½	S. Christovão .....	200	—	
326,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	S. Lazaro .....	200	198	198
975,000	Jan.—July	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara .....	100	—	
107,000	Jan.—July	7	União Industrial S. Sebastião .....	200	95	95
437,500	Jan.—July	7	MINES.			
250,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	Ajudação do Rio da Pista .....	100	95	95
3,000,000	Jan.—July	8	Architectural .....	200	500	500
26,671,400	do	6	Banco de Vilação do Brasil .....	100	10	10
220,000	Apr.—Oct.	7½	Banco Credito Móvel, consols .....	100	22	22
159,000	Feb.—Aug.	8	B. do Agric. .....	200	195	195
5,674,500	Jan.—July	5	Centro das Estâncias, gold .....	50	—	
8,000,000	do	5	Construc. das Estradas, gold .....	200	—	
16,673,200	Mar.—Sept.	7	Empreza de Obras Públicas .....	200	100	100
150,000	Jan.—July	8	Dom. D. Pedro II .....	200	200	200
26,676,000	do	6	Ind. Law. e Col. Machado .....	200	190	190
6,000,000	May—Nov.	7	Lavora, Ind. & Colon. .....	200	—	
150,000	Jan.—July	8	Melhoramento das U. de Niteri .....	200	130	130
90,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	Nacional de Oleos .....	200	100 000	100 000
150,000	Jan.—July	8	Nova Brasil .....	100	240	240
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	6½	Santamente do Rio .....	200	200	200
			Serviços Móveis .....			

## SHIPPING

Capital paid up	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last date	Closing quotations
600,000\$	600,000\$	..	Carioca .....	..	100\$	210,000	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	..	Nac. Navegante Costeira .....	..	100	—	—
5,000,000	1,200,000	..	Noite e Sil .....	12.425\$ p. Jan. 91	40	55,000	—

INSURANCE

INSURANCE							
Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	
1,001,000\$	200,000\$	29,441\$	Allianz.....	1 \$000-July 92	200\$	14,000\$	
750,000\$	75,000\$	249,717\$	Fluminense.....	32 \$000-July 92	250	410 000	
1,000,000\$	400,000\$	45,000\$	Itaúna.....	1 \$000-July 92	10	9 000	
200,000\$	200,000\$	10,000\$	Bonança.....	1 \$000-July 92	20	10 000	
500,000\$	3,000,000\$	464	Brasil Fazend.....	4 \$000-July 92	10	10 000	
200,000\$	195,725\$	200,000\$	Confiança.....	2 \$000-July 92	20	11 000	
300,000\$	300,000\$	300,000\$	Garantia.....	10 \$000-July 92	125	170 000	
500,000\$	250,000\$	198,008\$	Genil.....	10 \$000-July 92	100	131 000	
600,000\$	210,000\$	150,000\$	Indenizadora.....	4 \$000-July 92	20	40 000	
1,000,000\$	200,000\$	10,268\$	Intercap.....	1 \$000-July 92	20	17 000	
400,000\$	400,000\$	360,000\$	Intercap.....	6 \$000-July 92	100	90 000	
1,000,000\$	100,000\$	10,268\$	Intercap.....	10 \$000-July 92	10	9 000	
1,000,000\$	750,000\$	120,561	Presidente.....	3 \$000-July 92	35	35 000	
1,000,000\$	350,000\$	24,265	Prosperidade.....	3 \$000-July 92	20	15 000	
1,000,000\$	100,000\$	10,273\$	União Com. dos Varejistas.....	4 \$000-July 92	17	67 000	
200,000\$	200,000\$	25,273\$				185 000	

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS

Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,000,000	1,000,000	Alagoas.	40	25,000	—	—
600,000	320,000	Central Rio-	40	43,000	—	—
1,000,000	300,000	Gatungha.	20	—	—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	Eus. & S. France, to Choppin.	40	7,000	—	—
60,000,000	—	Genl do Brazil.	7	2,000	—	—
—	—	—	7	200	—	—
200,000	200,000	Geprüf. to Matto Grosso.	—	—	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	Maricá.	—	—	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	Minas do S. Jerônimo.	25	6,000	—	—
900,000	900,000	Munizimbiá.	60	120,000	—	—
8,000,000	8,000,000	Nordeste do Brasil.	40	60,000	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	Nordeste do Brasil.	40	60,000	—	—
6,705,400	200,468	Oeste de Minas.	40	7,000	65,500	75,500
—	2,700,000	do 2 series.	6	36,000	80,000	90,000
11,072,730	—	do 3 series.	65	45,000	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	Papagaio.	40	51,000	—	—
6,000,000	6,000,000	Pequim do Amazonas.	—	—	—	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	Quilombo.	10	86,000	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	Rio Dace.	40	38,000	—	—
—	—	Roborabana.	3 1/2	100,000	150,000	200
5,200,000	—	Salvador.	3 1/2	100,000	145,000	190
100,000	100,000	Theuerópolis.	40	45,000	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	Tijucá.	7	7,000	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	Ubatuba.	10	20,000	—	—
1,712,173	34,300	Vassouras.	6 1/2	90,000	—	—
100,000	100,000	Viçosa do Rio de Afres.	—	—	—	—
100,000	100,000	Vila Ferreira Sanguinéy.	—	—	—	—
42,000,000	—	—	—	16,000	—	—
—	—	—	—	200	10,500	11,000
5,000,000	5,000,000	—	—	200	10,000	—
200,000	—	Centrovia.	—	—	—	—
—	—	Corcovado (old hotel).	14,800	July 91	200,000	240
12,000,000	12,000,000	Curitiba Botanico.	20,000	July 91	200,000	180,000
800,000	800,000	Paranálinha.	20,000	July 91	100,000	195,000
12,000,000	12,000,000	S. Christovão.	8	200	228 Oct.	227,000
3,000,000	94,781	Villa Isabel.	8	200	227 Oct.	232,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	TRAMWAYS	—	—	—	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## BANKS.

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## HYPOTHECARY NOTES

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Percent Amount	Interest paid monthly	Rate % in months	Bank	Normal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
15,827,000	Jan.—July	6	Creditos da Uniao.....	100	100	53 1/2
	du		do gold.....	100	100	53 1/2
7,930,000	Sept.—Oct.	5	Créditos da Uniao.....	100	100	50 1/2
7,709,800	...	5	Créditos da Uniao.....	100	100	50 1/2
8,000	...	5	do gold.....	100	100	50 1/2
...	May—Nov.	6	Postal.....	100	100	50 1/2
300,000	...	6	Agencias do Brasil.....	100	100	50 1/2
10,339,400	Jan.—Jul.	6	União, S. Paulo.....	100	100	50 1/2

MILLS

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**MISCELLANEOUS**

MISCELLANEOUS.							
Capital paid up	Reserve paid	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	
50,000	3,410,000	Agencia de Parapanameno	3 1/2% July 91	600	600 000	—	
2,410,000		Aguada do Iguape Porto	10 1/2% July 91	200	170 000	—	
50,000	4,000,000	Agro, Comércio, de Vassouras	—	200	175 000	—	
7,000,000	7,000,000	Com. e Viação Fluminense	4 1/2% July 91	200	210 000	150 000	
10,000	4,000,000	Com. e Viação Fluminense	10 1/2% July 92	80	12 000	—	
10,000	36,812	Correio, Telefones e Telegrafos	10 1/2% Aug. 91	60	59 000	—	
10,000	7,850,000	Comunhão de Bares de Café	10 1/2% Sept. 91	200	200 000	140 000	
10,000	60,000,000	Empreza de Obras Públicas,	—	100	15 000	—	
4,000,000		Enseada Fluminense	2 1/2% July 91	200	150 000	—	
50,000	50,000	Ind. e Colonizadora do Brasil	—	100	15 000	—	
50,000	50,000,000	Melhoramentos do Brasil	—	100	15 000	—	
10,000	1,000,000	do do Rio de Janeiro	4 1/2% July 91	200	13 000	41 000 - 43 000	
10,000	3,400,000	do do Rio de Janeiro	10 1/2% June 91	100	60 000	72 000	
4,000,000	4,000,000	Mercantilista	—	200	65 000	—	
5,750,000	5,750,000	Nacionais de Indústria e Comércio	—	100	50 000	—	
1,200,000	2,14,819	Nacionais de Importação	—	100	25 000	—	
9,000	8,750,000	Nova Cia. Metalúrgica	5 1/2% July 91	500	5 000	—	
11,000,000	11,000,000	Olás Hydrofábricas do Brasil	3 1/2% July 91	70	5 000	—	
2,000	2,1,303	Saneamento da Rio	12 1/2% July 91	50	3 000	—	
2,000	2,000,000	Saneamento da Minas Gerais	13 1/2% July 91	100	20 000	—	
2,000	2,000,000	Tarrafas Brasileiras	5 1/2% July 92	500	47 000	44 000	
20,000	24,917	União Industrial do Rio	5 1/2% July 92	500	47 000	—	

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Date	Steamer	Destination
Aug. 5	Trent.....	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
11	Magdalen.....	Santos and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon and Vigo.
11	Thames.....	Montevideo and Buenos-Aires
12	Trent.....	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

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